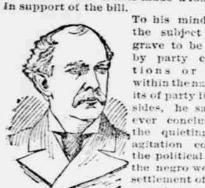
Synopses of Addresses on the Negro Emigration Bill by Senators Butler (the Father of the Bill)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- After the usual morning routine business the Senate to-day took up the bill introduced by Senator Butler on December 12, to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the South. ty or an absurdity. Unless the eight millern States. Mt. Butler made a long speech | ions of colored people went, it was an ab. a cold at his office in the State Depart-

Hoar and Blair.



To his mind, he said. the subject was too grave to be distorted by party considerations or confined within the narrow limits of party lines. Be sides, he said, who ever concluded that the quieting of the agitation concerning the political status of the negro would be a settlement of the race

how little he knew Sengtor M. C. Butler, of its magnitude. It did not appear why the preponderance of thought should be bestowed upon the descendant of the African. It had cost the Government millions to settle the race question with the Indian, and still it was not settled. The Chinese brauch of the race question had been summarily settled-settled, too, in defiance of treaty stipulations, humanity and justice. The Chinaman had to go or die. Cupidity brought the African and the Chinaman here; cupidity drove the Chinaman out. The Indian would not be reduced to slavery, and so he was hunted and corraled. The Plan Formulated by the Board Ap-The Indian was here before the white man, the African or the Mongolian. He possessed characteristics which should make him a valuable citizen in a free republic; yet he had been regarded as only fit to live on reservations to himself under coercion. How inconsistent and indefensible had been the treatment of the race question by the people of the United States. Had not the American | tion, in their report to the Secretary of people been guided by impulse and passion? and had they the courage and humanity to acknowledge and the wisdom to correct and | tion of 92 vessels of different types and avoid these mistakes in the future?

cede that both sections and both political parties were responsible for this vital issue -the race question. The question was: Could it be settled justly and humanely without further disturbance? Was race prejudice stronger and more binding in the South than in the North? There were 3:3. 01 negroes in the North. Presumably they had every advantage of education and east style vessels, lightenment. Yet in traveling through these States you will not find a negro at work for a the following vessels, the estimated cost railroad company or on a street car, was not qualified for any of these positions. What then excluded him from his equal rights to these callings. It was unforgiving, worthy sooth-sayer. Yet both of these things had occurred. To-day many would the United States; yet there were many that

Mr. Butler justified the expenditure proposed in his bill by pointing to the appropriations made to aid the Indians in moving and the money appropriated to exclude the Chinese. In support of this position, Mr. Butler quoted some remarks of Mr. Webster. The question might be asked: "Why should the negro leave the Southern States?" Be cause wherever the negroes gathered in mass or in numbers greater than their white neighbors, experience showed that they did not advance in the scale of civilization, but actually retrograded. Mr. Butler said be did not believe in the t tal depravity of the negro. He believed there were great Government would do its duty by him, he would illuminate the dark continent of his fathers with the light of liberty regulated by

It was argued that the negro had helped develop the South without reward. In answer to this Mr. Butler said that the institution of slavery, he believed, had retarded the development of the States where it existed. And the negro had not been without reward. He had been transformed from the rude savage of the equator to a condition which made him fit to become a citizen of a free republic in the temperate zone. As to the claim that the South was the negrees' home, Mr. Butler said that but few negroes in the South had homes of their own, and that the citizens of any country, white or black, rarely permitted sentiment to deter him moving when he thought he could better his condition.

Mr. Butler quoted from Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Rev. J. S. Lee and Rev. Benjamin Gaston, all colored, in support of his statement that emigration was the only solution of the race problem. He also Douglas in 1858, in which both of them favored the separation of the white and black rnees; also an extract from a speech of ex-Postmaster-General David M. Key, holding that but little of the spirit of sectionalism remained among the Southern people. In conclusion Mr. Butler said: "Is it not

about time. Mr. President, that the thinking men of this country-men some concern for the future well as the temporary triumph of party-should meet upon the common plane of the general good, and dispose of this question fairly and humanely? Is social or religious, which can be considered without injecting into the discussion sectional and party considerations? Is there not some topic of public import which we Atlanta railroad, the engine captured by Rivers Raising in the Conemaugh Valley can make common cause of and adjust it the raiders. The cutting off of the PITTSRURGH, Pa., Jan. 16 .- A special without the burden and blinding influence of party bias? I should welcome such a day as a new era in our history, from which to date better hopes for the perpetuity of a con-

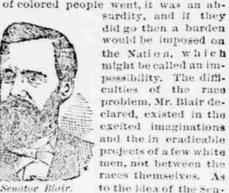
stitutional republic." Mr. Hoar, replying to Mr. Butler, expressed his gratification at the tone and temper as as well as the ability and eloquence with which the Senator from South Carolina had presented his own view. But it seemed to him that the proposition was the most astonishing that had A ever been heard in the

legislative history of

the Senate or in the Senator Hoar. legislative history of any free, civilized and prosperous geople. The United States was at this moment growing in wealth, strength | Justice Hawkins, before whom the case | which proposes the statutes of Kansas and prosperity, and still the demand for was tried, in his charge to the jury retabor kept more than abreast with the viewed the evidence carefully. He de. and proposed the adoption of the Arkan general growth of the country. And yet in was made, that, by the force of the Nation. cies manifest in the identification prohibitory features of the Kansas laws aided by its treasury, eight millions of la- of the plaintiff. Referring to the and to the clause concerning the pay of borers, born on American soil, entitled to testimony of the witness, John Saul, the county officers. paid a high compliment to ex-Senator justice said if his story were true, he Bruce, of Mississippi, and to the eight or ten | marveled why he had not been arrested colored men who had sat in the House of and prosecuted, and also why a warrant Representatives, and declared that there could have been no better examples of the could have been no better examp legislative character, for purity of conduct, for soundness of judgment, and for ability in sequently returned a verdict of guilty. cently imported at New York and indebate than the representatives of that race. Parke was sentenced to one year's im tended to form part of the Garfield Me-It was not, therefore, that the colored race prisonment. could not be made fit for freedom that the speech was made, but simply on the ground of the nature of things, for the nature of man was such that men of different races (and especially of different complexions) could not live together in har- of Alexander Harrison, the American mony and peace and freedom and artist, now appears to have little foun- society or association for the purpose of honor under the laws of this republic. If dation. Mr. E. A. Abbey, who was erecting a public memorial and not for

It seemed to him that not a proposition came from the South in reference to the colored race, in which there was one ray of hope. He could not see that representatives of the South had any policy, but a policy of despair. He could not believe that any considerable number of colored people could be induced to deport themselves, or that the American people could ever be got to apply to them any restraint. What, he asked, was the barrier to the negro living in peace in this country; to his dividing between the two political parties as the German did, and as the Swede did, except that the white race would not permit that thing to be done. He would like to know what other barrier there

Mr. Blair spoke against the bill, which he and Miss Dodge. declared to be either a manifest impossibili-



problem, Mr. Blair deraces themselves. As to the idea of the Sen-

ator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) that the choice was between murdering the negroes or marrying them, between killing them or assimilating them, he thought that a course of lectures on the sixth and seventh commandments would settle the whole thing; and that no more would be heard of a deetrine that was an absurdity and an insult to our common humanity. He finally went on to argue that the true solution of the difficulty lay in the enactment of his bill

OUR FUTURE NAVY.

pointed to Make Recommendations in Regard to the Building Up of Our Navy -A Comprehensive Recommendation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The naval board appointed to formulate a plan for the building of a navy commensurate with the dignity and power of the Nathe Navy will recommend the construcsizes; these will be built according to For the sake of argument he would con- the plan of the board in fourteen years, and will cost, together with their maintenance during the fourteen years, \$280,-000,000. They say that the cost of maintenance of a fleet of vessels such as they ability. Mr. Blaine was of frank and genial propose would be only one-quarter that of keeping up the same number of old whom he came in contact, socially or in

The scheme of the board comprises or occupying my position of trust of which, with armament complete, is or honor or emolument in the State appended; Ten battle-ships of 9,000 tons (Miss.) Prize-Fight Extradited and the government. It could not be that the negro | 55,000,000 each; eight of 8,000 tons, \$5,000,000 each: twelve of 7,000 tons, \$4,500,000 each: five of 6,000 tons, \$3,000, unrelenting, incurable race projudice. If, in | 000 each; ten rams of 3,500 tons, \$1,800, 186), some prophet had predicted that with- | 000 each; nine armored cruisers, 6,250 in ten years the proud Cancasian master tons, to make nineteen knots an hour, negro judge; that the then despised slave \$3,300,000 each; four protected cruisers would represent a sovereign State in the of 7,100 tons, to make twenty-two knots Senate, he would have been regarded as an hour, \$3,500,000 each; nine protected on the verge of instanty. If, in 1870, another prophet had said that in another decade not prophet had said that in another decade not remarks of 5,400 tons, to make twenty countries of 5,400 tons, to make twenty countries of the Dei Cittadini prophet had said that in another decade not one representative of the negro race would occupy a seat in the Senate or fill a place on two protected cruisers of 4,000 tons, to make twenty the family. Counsel for Johnson, Harding and tained by a remarkable artist, who distained by a remarkable artist, and the remarkable artist are remarkable artists. the bench throughout this broad land, he to make nineteen knots an hour, \$2,050,would have been written down an untrust- | 000 each; five special cruisers of 1,206 tons, to make eighteen knots, \$500,000 standamazed at the prediction that within | each; fifteen torpedocruisers of 900 tons, fifty years a genuine, full-blooded negro to make twenty-two knots an hour, \$500,could not be found in the present limits of | 000 each; three artificers' ships, 82,000, 000 each. The eight ships which Secretary Tracy recommends in his report shall be begun at once are not the eight proposed by the board, but eight of the

SENATOR ALLISON.

to Succeed Himself as Senator From lowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.-The joint caucus of the Republican members of the House and Senate met to-night. possibilities in store for him; that if the Every member was present except three who are sick, and



they sent proxies. Wm. B. Allison was nominated to succeed ed States Senate u, on the first ballott

THE ANDREWS RAIDERS.

Chattanoogs, Tenn. surmounted by a bronze duplicate of the directors.

locomotive General, of the Western engine at Big Shanty, the desperate dispatch from Johnstown says: The ride for Chattanooga, the chase, the waters in the Conemaugh river and capture and subsequent hanging of the Stoney creek are again at flood height raiders and reinterment of the remains | The Cambria City bridge is in danger of in the National Cemetery, are familiar being swept away. The lower part of matters of history. The locomotive of Millville near the stone bridge is General has been frequently on exhibi- again under water and the occupants of tion at military reunions. The con- some of the houses are preparing to tractors for the monument are expected | move out. here daily.

EUSTON-PARKE.

The Libel Suit Growing Out of the London Scandals Decided Against Editor Parke.

and He Gets a Year in Prison. LONDON, Jan. 16 .- The libel suit of the Earl of Euston against Mr. Parke, editor of the North London Press, ended the committee. Both favored the bill to-day in the conviction of Mr. Parke. in general, but objected to that section pearl-handled fans scented with musk clared that there were great discrepan. sas statutes. They also objected to the

Denies the Suicidal Story.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- The report of the death by suicide in Dover, England. that were true, then the Declaration of In-idependence was a lie; and the Constitution of the United States rested on rottenness.

DEATH'S AT THE DOOR.

Walker Blaine, Eldest Son of Secretary Blaine and Solicitor of the State Department Succumbs to an Attack of Acute Pneumonia, the Sequel to a Case

of "La Grippe." Washington, Jan. 16. - Walker Blaine, the eldest son of Secretary Blaine, and Solicitor of the State Department, died at eight o'clock last evening of acute pneumonia, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. Around his death-bed were Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, his brothers Emmons and James,

Mr. Walker Blaine was taken ill with surdity, and if they ment on last Friday morning, and was did go then a burden so much indisposed that he never went would be imposed on to his office afterwards. At first it was thought that he had only the prevailing influenza, but his cold developed into pneumonia, which rapidly became werse. He was not, however, thought clared, existed in the to be in a critical condition until yesexcited imaginations terday morning, when his symptoms and the in eradicable would not yield to treatment. During against some extra strict regulations enprojects of a few white Tuesday night he was delirious, and all men, not between the day yesterday he remained in the same condition except for a short time in the morning, when he appeared creased, his breathing became more in all other large Polish towns. labored, and at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the first time, his family seemed to realize his extremely critical condition. A consultation of physipast medical aid. He continued to sink | ter to support vegetation. gradually-after remaining unconscious for nearly twenty-four hours-when the way. The number is upward of one end came. The arrangements for his

funeral will be perfected to-day. Walker Blaine was graduated from Yale College in 1876, and studying law, received his diploma from Columbia College, New York, in 1878. In 1881, while Gardeld was on his death-bed he sent for Walker Blaine and appointed him Third Assistant Secretary of State, saying that he appreciated his ability and desired to show it. After serving in this capacity very acceptably for nearly a year he was appointed on the Alabama Claims Commission, where he served with great credit from 1882 to 1885. On the advent of the present Administration he was appointed Solicitor of the State Department, a position which he has also filed with great credit and disposition, a man of magnetism and ability, and was personally popular with all with

THEY'RE LOWRY'S MEAT.

Warrants in the Cases of Three Others Temporarily Revoked.

must be taken to Mississippi in pursu- | ber of nuns has been doubled. Hill showing that they in no manner aided or abetted the prize-fight, but were simply witnesses thereof, one of them being merely a newspaper correspondent of the Daily News and of the Police Gazette, and Governor Hill revokes the warrants for their arrest, only temporarily, however, as he has forwarded the affidavits to Governor Lowry submitting the matter for the latter's consideration whether in the light of these affldavits he desires to insist upon the extradition of these parties. If Governor Lowry, after con-Wm. B. Allison Re-Nominated in Caucus sultation with the prosecuting attorney, thinks that Johnson, Harding and Wakely can be convicted, notwithstanding the facts stated in their affidavits, then Governor Hill will order their surrender, and until then the three are temporarily discharged and the other five surrendered.

TRAIN SIGNALING.

tionize and Simplify Signaling Between Running Trains.

Washington, Jan. 16,-Mr. James R. He received the vote Branch, secretary and treasurer of the he received the vote of every member Universal Electric Railway Signal Company, gave a private exhibition to represent the recentatives of the press yesterday election by a major- afternoon of the merits of the com-Senator Allison. ity of three. When pany's new invention of train signaling. committee brought Senator Allison The invention is purely electrical and into the room after his nomination he bids fair to revolutionize the system of was received with ringing cheers and signaling now in vogue, espacially on applause. He made a brief speech single track roads. The idea s to enapromising to devote his abilities to pro- ble the engineers of locomotives to comtecting and caring for the great indus- municate with each other by telephone try of the Northwest, agriculture. He or a code of signals at any point along read extracts from the political debates cited the revenue, currency and trans- the line of the road when they come between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. portation questions as especially im- within a specified distance of each other running either in the same or opposite directions. The invention is a marvel of simplicity and is apparently entirely A Monument to be Erected to Their practicable. The officers of the com-Memory in the National Cemetery at pany are given below: J. T. Odell, general manager Baltimore & Ohio rail-Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 16.—A con- road, president; Geo. B. McAdams. tract has been closed by the State of Richmond, Va., vice-president; James welfare of coming generations, as Ohio for erecting a monument in R. Branch, Richmond, Va., secretary and memory of the Andrews Raiders in the treasurer; R. G. Cabell, Jr., Merchants National Cemetery here. It is to be National Bank; Richmond, Va; Judge D. made of blue Western granite, with an C. Richardson, Joseph C. Lamb, attorney there no subject, whether economic, moral, appropriate emblem on the pedestal and at law; Julius Lansburgh, Washington,

The Cklahoma Bill.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The House committee on Territories met vesterday and heard arguments on Mr. Springer's bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma. Judge Lowe, of Guthrie, and Judge Martin, of El Reno, addressed for the government of the Territory

The Statue of President Garfield Admitted Duty Free,

morial, a public monument now in course of construction at Cleveland, is entitled to admission duty free under the section of the law that relates to "articles imported in good faith by any

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-A new French invention is a smoke bomb, intended to be fired into the inclosed in its iron grasp, and hung by ranks of the enemy who uses smokeless its iron ring from some gallows in the powder and obscure his view.

-A London lawyer, was lately disbarred for telling his client to what miserable creature hanging in the country he should flee after committing a crime, without danger of extradition. ing glare of the sun, starved and tortured

relatives or friends. -The three thousand new blocks erected in Rome, and the eighty-two within its grasp. miles of splendid streets, have so

visited it twenty years ago. -Strikes have even spread to Egypt. The Cairo cigarette-makers are the first forced by their employes.

-Russian officials have decided that the telephone is "dangerous to the state." In Warsaw orders have been slightly better and was conscious for a given that telephones be removed from cans and frigate-birds live an almost unbrief time. The improvement, how- all restaurants, coffee-houses and liquor disturbed life. ever, was but temporary. His fever in- saloons. Similar orders have been issued

-The Desert of Sahara is said to be growing. A French scientific official reports that the sands are invading Tunis, and the whole southern portion cians was held at four o'clock, and it of that country is becoming desiceated, was then decided that the patient was there being an insufficient supply of wa--Lepers are still numerous in Nor-

> thousand, most of whom are found in the sea-coast districts. There are four leper hospitals. Leprosy, once common in Europe, has maintained its hold in Norway longer than in other countries, but is gradually being exterminated there. -The work of attending to trees in

> the Paris avenues, boulevards and parks is in charge of 216 men, who are headed by a sub-engineer and two forest inspectors, and whose work costs 375,000 francs annually. Their work, however, does not include the Bois de Boulogne nor the Bois de Vincennes.

-In Berlin the street-car fare costs from two and a half to seven and a half | Pyle, in Harper's Magazine. cents, according to the distance you ride. No one can be carried after the seats are full. The cars stop to take on or let off passengers only at certain points, which are three minutes apart. This city leads the world in street-car mileage.

-The number of cloisters and monks in Spain have increased with astonish-ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Governor ingrapidity of late years. Spain now Hill has decided the Mississippi extra- has 29,000 monks and 25,000 nuns in 1,330 dition cases. He revokes his warrant cloisters and 170 orders. In Barcelona dini, and who after sundry preliminaries for Johnson, Wakely and Harding, but alone there are 163 cloisters for women. offered to adopt me as his son for the tridecides that the other five (Muldoon, In the 14 years the number of monks in Donovan, Murphy, Cleary and Butler) Spain has been sextupled and the num-

of painting. With plates of various col- oldest Roman families, and being dead ored sand before her, she takes the sand | beat, made a precarious living in this in her right hand and causes it to fall in | way. He told me that he had more beautiful designs upon a table. A bunch | than one hundred adopted children, and of grapes is pictured with violet sand, a | that accordingly there were that numleaf with green sand, the stalk with ber of Princes of the Dei Cittadini fambrown sand, and relief and shadows by | ily in existence. The title of each of other sands; when the work is brushed these was perfectly genuine as the away a bouquet of roses and other ob- Italian law stands, and the name is jeets are represented with the same dex- a most illustrious one. In France terity and delicacy.

-In Spain farming is conducted in a the papers from nobles offering to adopt very primitive way. Grain is cut with people who may wish to bear a sonorous a small reaping hook and thrashed as in name, and these offers are frequently the time of the Cosars, that is, by tramping about with asses hitched to a stone boat. The plow is a crooked stick, ago where a young Marquis adopted as pointed with iron. In the towns are to his son and heir a middle-aged grocer seen heavy wooden earts drawn by who had retired from business with a oxen. Most of the carrying, transferring, etc., is done by donkeys. Sand brick, lumber-in fact almost every thing that has to be moved-is carried on their backs. These animals are used out as a full-blooded Marquis. And himself in the Unit- An Electric Invention Designed to Revolu- all through Spain, and for every pur- there are many other ways of getting a pose in the same way in which we use handle to one's name without marrying them in the almost impassable canyons of the Rocky mountains.

JAMAICA'S GALLOWS POINT. Reminiscence of Pirates and Poor, Per-

secuted Negroes. Kingston is an old town according to is a Viscount, and the third is a our New World manner of computing | Chevalier. Their drawing-room is coventirely destroyed the greater part of side of the fire-place hangs a gigantic Port Royal, and the panie-stricken folk, pedigree which any one can get from fleeing thence to the main island from the Heraldic Office in London for about plague that followed, gathered to- a guinea.-Paris Letter. gether upon the shores of Liguanea. where a little settlement of thatched huts marked the spot on which King- It Is an Ancient Instrument That All Naston was afterward to arise in her glory. It has no such wild history as the mother town; its romance is mostly that of the luxurious prosperity of merchant prince and sugar king; Yet, thanks to

the pirate and slaver, it is not altogeth-

er devoid of another sort of story.

Nowadays we read in the crumbling colonists. docks and hoary warehouses a voiceless America. We read in the rickety tum- | Could our drummer boys do that? ble-down houses that helplessly crumble to decay in the heart of the town | tions. turtle, etc., magnificent, and the com- under side is left for a handle. pany exceedingly companionable." romance tells a story of a party nations used them to give signals in clothes. When the vessel was three of wild roisterers rambling in war. their cups through the streets at night and trying to peep into the Heand foot with embroidered silken scarfs, and beaten, by way of punishment, with

All this was very fine and pretty and romantic, but there was a reverse to the picture, dark, stern, terrible. The rich people lived merrily and luxuriously, but underneath the surface two hundred and fifty thousand wretches groaned and writhed in one of the most merciless servitudes that the world ever tory than that told by once noble houses

In the museum of the town there hangs in one corner an iron frame now It is the terrible "cage" of which now collection?"

and then we catch a mention in the

records of the slave courts, where we hear tell of hapless condemned wretches sight of all. Not only in tradition, but in actual records, we hear tell of such a

"cage," dying for days in the shrivel--There is a small cemetery for sui- and buffetted by the wings of the filthy cides only near Berlin, where are buried | vultures that hardly waited for the eyes all suicides in or near the German cap- to glaze before they were at work. ital whose bodies are not claimed by was told that the frame had been dug up out of the sand, and that when it was discovered a female skeleton was still

Midway in the harbor between Kingschanged the capital of Italy that it is ton and Port Royal a tongue of land scarcely to be recognized by those who juts out from the peninsula toward the reefs that bound the crooked ship channel to the northward. Once this tongue of land was bounded by a strip of white to introduce this Western system into coral beach, and covered with a growth the land of the Pharachs, having struck of wiry grass; now it is nearly smothered under a thick growth of mangrove thickets, pierced by narrow canals that run here and there through the tangle, and dotted by little lagoons, in the lonely waters of which herons and peli-

The name by which that point of land is known indicates its history with a terrible brevity; it is "Gallows Point." There in the old days of seventy-five or a hundred years ago a gaunt, hideous framework stood in the sight of all, and almost always between the upright posts one or more dead pirates hung in chains, swaying slowly to and fro in the breeze, with hollow, sightless eyes turned now toward the white-winged ships, and now toward the long neck of Cagawaya, while buzzards, the "John Crows" of Jamaica, sailed solemnly round and round in the air above, their silent following shadow now and then flitting across the gray stony brow beneath.

Every one quotes Tom Cringle's Log in Jamaica, and it is, perhaps, with all its exaggeration, the best guide-book that that can be found of the island. The author lived in those days, and saw most that he describes with his own eyes. In one part of his story he describes twenty-five Cuban pirates strung up at Gallows Point in one morning.-Howard

TITLES ARE CHEAP.

Some of the Popular Ways in Which to

Obtain a Handle to One's Name. Nowadays nothing is easier than to levelop into a Duke, Marquis or Count, and at a small outlay. I remember being accosted once in the Villa gardens in Naples by an old gentleman, who introduced himself as Prince Dei Cittafling consideration of forty dellars and the expenses of the legal document which would have entitled me to wear the one sees every day advertisements in taken advantage of by ambitious persons' sons. A case happened some time large fortune and wanted to do some shining in society. He figures now as a Count, and should his juvenile adopted father die before him he will blossom eighty-seven cents, glass and all. some greedy dead-beat. There is a worthy American dentist living in Paris at this moment who some years ago acquired an Italian title and who is now

recognized as a Marquis of the first water. His eldest son is a Count, the next Brooklyn Eagle. In the year 1692 an earthquake ered with coats-of-arms, and on either

THE NOISY DRUM.

tions Use. They have got little barrels, The heads be kivered wi' leather;

They beats upon 'em wi' little clubs, To eall their folk together. Thus somebody described the first ap- | door in the Lottom of the vehicle and let pearance of the British soldiers sent to | himself drop into the street. Some time America to quell the rebelion of the

history of the busy, prosperous times of beaters have attained such precision in penal servitude for life. In 1880 he was which "Tom Cringle" tells, when Mr. | their art that it is stated that if all the | sent to New Caledonia, but he went - and his brother merchants traded drummers in the British army were col- back to France again in the same sugar and rum and log-wood and pi- lected together, they would go through mento for the gold and silver of the with all the beats in use (there are fif- colony. This vessel was the trans-Spanish Main and the flour and corn of teen principal ones) in perfect time. port Loire. The very day before she

the same silent history of the days when The Laplanders venerate their sacred edge, threw off his clothes, and struck those merchants entertained their drums. These are hollowed from a piece off for the Loire, that was still at anchor guests with princely hospitality- of pine or birch trunk, and covered at at a considerable distance from the every thing in good style, wine superb, one end. A portion of the wood on the shore. Unseen by any body, he climbed

The ancient Romans used hand- himself in the store-room. There he There we read of the time when rich drums in their religious dances, and had plenty of biscuits and water, but he Jews lived in Oriental luxury, and more than a thousand years ago other was not satisfied; he needed a suit of shell brooch so as to appear like the

In Asia, immense kettle-drums are carried across the baoks of camels in the brew's house at the private doings with- trains of all crowned heads. The drums in, and of how one was caught by a are adorned with gorgeous trappings, bevy of beautiful Jewesses, bound hand and a seat is prepared for the player upon the camel's back. The musicians of Hindostan play very

dexterously on a very small pair of kettle-drums, called toublabs, which are sel fastened before them by lengths of to cloth wound several times around the him could be found. Fate was against body. They are beaten with the fingers. him, however, for one of the sailors when the hair is coiled, and loops of Single drums, beaten with two sticks of happened to look into an empty wine fairy tulle fastened to a pin appear hard wood, are sometimes used to frighten away tigers.

cessions are called doles. They are another swim when darkness came on. curled front locks in place, and are besaw. There are other things to be seen made of baked earth, are sometimes a He had succeeded in getting rid of his coming to almost all faces. With the Washington, Jan. 16.—The Treasury in Kingston that speak a different his- yard long, and twice as large at the irons, and his traveling kit consisted of evening coffure the feathery aigrettes, center as at either end. Kettle-drums a little box of biscuits and a bottle of with quivering diamond drops, real or now crumbling to ruin—things that are thin copper basins or bowls, cov- brandy. He was sent back to New Cal- imitation, is the favorite ornament. speak of sullen cruelty and mortal ered with parchment or calf-skin, which edonia, and it is now said that he has For every-day wear shell-combs and is held in place by an iron hoop.-N. Y Mail and Express.

STORIES ABOUT HORSES.

Remarkable Traits of Equine Intelligence

Observed by Bob Burdette. A writer in Harper's Magazine says that a horse when tied in the stable should "always be kept so that he may see the passers-by and the other horses, and thus amuse and occupy himself." still better. I own one of those intelli- others. gent horses myself. I have never noticed him "politely passing hay" to the other horses in the stable, but possibly that is because there are no other horses. I have frequently observed him dividing his oats with the hens, which that it is the impossible which always is much the same thing. And he has the hay fever, just like "folks." Yes, indeed. But I was going to speak about making provisions for his hours in the stable. When he is to be left alone any length of time, we always place the morning paper, a copy of the Nation and a late magazine or two in his feedbox, and he looks over them with great interest. On one occasion he so plainly resented my taking away a late magazine, a number containing some wonderful stories about real dogs which I wished to show the terra cotta pug, that I looked to see what article so deeply interested the noble animal. I found he was in the midst of a bright sketch of travel in the of exposing your ignorance of even a horse hasn't human intelligence. The self well acquainted.—Λ. P. Reed. fact is, the people who sneer at these brute companions, the more clearly and strong. correctly do they understand, neigh, omprehend them. Look at the wild horses isn't worth knowing. And he be- ing and exercises an inevitable influlieves his horse will go to Heaven with ence upon all the acts of our future life. him. Whether the horse believes that | -A large part of the drill of life conthe Indian will go to Heaven or not, we sists in overcoming hostile dispositions. his favorite books is "Barns 'n' Oats on lated behavior. Timothy." He is, however, I grieve to say, a heartless sort of brute; the sound of whoa never moves him. Like all well-bred horses, he has a Honorable industry always travels the certain sense of humor, and one same road with enjoyment and duty. day, when my little boy quoted, in his and progress is altogether impossible presence, the line: "How tall was Alexander, pa?" the intelligent animal immediately replied: "Box stall," and

burst into a horse laugh. Upon one occasion, when every thing on the road had passed us, I overheard him saying to himself, slowly: "It pace to go slow." He is a horse of contented disposition, although sorrow has left her traces along his ribs. I had to get the rest of the harness myself. Like all intelligent horses, he likes to be amused and played with. I used to play with my horses a great deal, to keep them from becoming low-spirited and homesick. But I haven't for a long while, now. Last time I had any fun with a horse he was a new one. I noticed that he seemed out of tune with his environment. He wore his ears flat back on his neck, and had his eyes rolled back and held in place with white folds of the same. and pleasant as a Umatilla cavuse. So I thought I would go in and brisk him up with a little game. He didn't seem to understand Halma or Parchesi, nor Fox and Geese, as the story-book horses do, so I proposed a game of romps as something more suited to his uncultured mind. I smote him a resounding thwack under the bosom, after the "Come up and come over!" He did both, My man, who was bedding strawberries on the sunny side of the barn, said if I had told him I was going to come out of that window he would have left it open. Still it made no great difference. It was a cheap window, anyhow: I don't suppose the whole thing cost more than

Eh? You say "some of these wonderful stories about horses are hard to believe? Nonsense; you get a horse or a dog of your own. In six weeks you'll believe any thing you tell about either of them. But will other people? Well, yes; that is, they will believe as much of your story as you believe of theirs; what more do you want?-Burdette, in

INGENIOUS CRIMINALS.

Masters of the Art of Escaping from Official Custody. A Frenchman named Delattre is a

professional burglar of great experience and exceptional talents, and an allround criminal. He first gained public notoriety by escaping from the panier a salade, or Black Maria, as it is called here, on the way from Mazas to the palais de justice. He simply cut a trapafterward he was captured again, tried and sentenced to death. A commuta-Since that time the English drum- tion followed, and he was condemned to vessel that took him to the penal weighed anchor to return to France De-The drum is at home in almost all na- lattre escaped from the penitentiary, and in the night he reached the water's into the chains, got on board, and hid days out at sea he was captured in the act of stealing a sailor's trousers. He was immediately recognized and put in irons. When the ship arrived at Brest ilance of the guard of honor that the captain had appointed for him and disappeared again. Then there was a general hubbub on board. The veswas searched from stem

stern, but no trace of shell pins. eask in the store-room. There was De- among the coils and curls. Gold, silver lattre crouched in the bottom of the and shell bands are very fashionable. Drums used in Hindoo religious pro- cask, naked as a worm, and ready for They are also useful in keeping the

escaped again. Delattre has a rival in the person of -A clergyman, being busy, said to another burglar, one Menegaud, a felrusting into decay. The frame is ex- his little son: "Freddy, you trouble me low who the other day in Paris smashed actly the shape of a human figure, and this afternoon; you seem like nothing open the door of his apartment in the the iron bars open upon hinges and but a collection of perversities." "Well, Black Maria, threw snuff in the eyes of close with a padlock. In the band that papa," replied Fred, who had been try- the guard, grabbed the key to the door arches over the head is a ring, and in ing to climb up on the paternal knee, in the rear of the vehicle, opened it. either heel a long, sharp-pointed spike. "well, papa, don't you always take up s and escaped. He has not yet been recaptured .- Paris Letter.

PITH AND POINT.

-The most reliable good man in the world is the man who has tired of wick-

edness.-Atchison Globe. -Truth is the same through the generations, but its diversity is in the see-

ing of it.-United Presbyterian. -We lose half the happiness of life That is a good plan, but I think mine is by caring too much for the opinions of

> -Misery may love company, but the company doesn't generally return the

compliment.—Somerville Journal. -The man who is sure that he can't be wrong is always the very one to find

happens.-Puck. -When a man is vile and villainous, and thinks nobody knows it, he is cherishing a big error that will some day greatly confuse him.

-In this age of sharp rivalry the man who permits his wife to go wool gathering is very liable to get worsted .-Binghamton Herald.

-They who are most weary of life. and vet are most unwilling to die, are such who have lived to no purpose; who have rather breathed than lived .-Clarendon.

-Be not too ready to question the virtue or veracity of a statement for fear "Feed-ye islands." Don't tell me a subject with which you suppose your-

-Information got by galloping stories of the remarkable intelligence through a multitude of books is about of animals are coarse and unintelligent as nourishing as the mustard scraped people, who know nothing about ani- off a sandwich. It may make your mals. The more people study their tongue "smart," but it won't make you

-Every action, every thought, every feeling contributes to the education of Indian; what he doesn't know about the temper, the habits and understand-

have no means as yet of ascertaining. Each time we have conquered some re-This horse of mine, I am confident, has sentment or prejudice we have made a opinions on the subject, because one of distinct gain in the way to a well-regu--As steady application to work is the healthiest training for every individual,

so is it the best discipline of a State. -Economy should be practiced in time of youth, its results to be prudent-

ly preserved for unforeseen sickness, need, misfortune, and inevitable feeble and helpless old age. Its observance calls for no peculiar trait of character in the individual; it simply requires determination and strength of will to resist selfish gratification. Further, it may demand education; that is, that the power of extravagant habit must be trained to succumb to the power of economic education .- American Agriculturist.

DRESSING THE HAIR.

Hints That May Preve of Value to Ladies in Arranging Their Tresses.

There is more in the arrangement of the hair than most ladies realize. Every He looked about as companionable lady should study her own features, and unless she possesses a face of marvelous beauty she will at once perceive that the entire effect of her countenance is changed by the manner in which her hair is dressed. In a coiffure she may appear handsome, or at least stylish; with her hair combed plainly back, positively ugly, and as American ladies are blessed with fine, beautiful hair, manner of horsemen, and cried gaily: with the new and extremely graceful modes which our artistic hair-dressers at once. I got down and went under. are constantly displaying, there is no reason why every woman, regardless of her age, should not make the most of

her looks and always appear at her best. Those who are deficient in capillary wealth can easily remedy that misfortune by adding a "switch," and none save their hair-dresser will be the wiser, and both these and the bangs or front pieces so much in favor at present are now so beautiful and naturally made that they cause no discomfort to

the wearer and defy detection. The high and low coiffure, at present the reigning style, which consists of two long braids reaching from the top of the head to below the nape of the neck, is an extremely neat and practical arrangement, admirably adapted for every-day wear, and is much favored by ladies who prefer a coiffure, while at the same time desiring a modest head-

For full-dress occasions the more elaborate is universally adopted. The latest style coiffure combines unusual grace with the highest form of simplicity. This coiffure is now worn in Paris, and will be the prevailing style in New York this winter. It requires long hair and is easy to arrange. Those wishing to become their own hair-dressers in arranging this stylish head-dress will find the subjoined directions of eminent

Divide the front hair from the back, from ear to ear, about three inches from forehead; tie the back hair about two inches below crown; place a pompadour roll in front and cover it with the front hair, waving the hair on temples slightly with small curling-irons. Cover the pompadour with a light, pointed bang. Take a three or four ounce switch, very slightly crimped, made of hair 24 or 28 inches long and braided in three strands; and place it at the tie, falling two or three inches below the nape of the neck. Then pin the braid on the sides thear the neck, so as to appear like two braids. Fasten a braids, flat to the head. A bow of ribbon, not too large, can be used for that purpose, but the shell brooch should berecommended, as it really forms part of the style. With the hair of the head a. he managed to get the better of the vig- couple of flat loops can be arranged to cover the top of the braid and meet the back of the pointed bang. If the hair is not long or thick enough to use a couple of waved points will do better, fastened on the head with large loop-

Fancy pins and combs are much used pins are mostly used.-Chicago Times.

The Farmer Knew Better.

"What is that?" asked the farmer of the emusician, pointing to his tuning instrument.

"That is a pitchfork," was the reply. "You must take me for a jay," commented the farmer, as he took his departure. - N. Y Sun.